

# The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 3367

五十五年九月五日

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3RD, 1884.

五十年

九月三十日

Price \$2 per Month



## SHIPPING.

## INTIMATIONS.

## BANKS.

## AUCTION.

## INTIMATIONS.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

## INTIMATIONS.

OCTOBER 2. ANNA SHEDDEN, German brig, 604.

A. Paulson, Newchwang 20th, September.

BEANS—WIELER & CO.

OCTOBER 2. ULYSSES, British steamer, 1,581.

Thompson, London 10th August, and Suez.

Sep 26th September General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

OCTOBER 2. KWANTUNG, British steamer, 850.

M. Young, Foochow 22nd September, Amoy 20th, and Swatow 1st October, General.

Douglas LaPrair & Co.

OCTOBER 2. ELSA, German steamer, 552, Chas.

Knights, Hollow 30th September, Salt and General—WIELER & CO.

OCTOBER 2. ATHOLL, British steamer, 823 Thom.

son, Bangkok 23rd September, General.

ORDERS.

OCTOBER 2. HER CROWN, British str., for Whampoa.

Fletcher, from Bangkok.

Mary Austin, British str., for Canton.

DEPARTURES.

OCTOBER 2. FOOKUNG, British str., for Whampoa.

FUSHUN, Amer. str., for Whampoa.

OCTOBER 2. LINNEN, British str., for Foochow.

OCTOBER 2. DENEYAH, French str., for Marseilles.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

For Ulysses str., from London, &c.—Maura, Flitcroft and O'Leary, and 346 Chinese from Singapore.

For Kwangtung str., from Coast Ports.

Messrs. Craig and Guiness, 3 French Priests, and 73 Chinese.

For Elsa str., from Holloway—77 Chinese.

For Atholl str., from Bangkok—4 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Ulysses reports left London on the 10th August, and Singapore 20th.

Elst part of the passage from Singapore had light variable winds and clear weather, latter part fresh Southerly winds, heavy squalls, and thick rainy weather.

The British steamer Knipperling reports from Foochow to Amoy, N.E. breeze with full overcast sky. From Amoy to Swatow light N.E. breeze with fine weather. From Swatow to port strong S.E. breeze with rain and heavy swell from Southward. Passed American mail steamer off Cheung Point. Steamer in port at time of leaving was H.M.S. Tened.

AMOY SHIPPING.

September 23. AMERIAL.

24. Fo-yew, American str., from Swatow.

25. Douglas, British str., from Foochow.

26. Occident, German brig, from Newchwang.

27. Seawo, British str., from Shanghai.

27. Thalia, British str., from Hongkong.

28. Golden, British str., for Tamsui.

29. Chelot, British str., for Swatow.

30. Dorcas, Siamese brig, for Bangkok.

31. Minerva, German brig, for Newchwang.

32. Daniel, German bark, for Newchwang.

33. Fo-yew, American str., for Shanghai.

34. Cleopatra, British str., for Steats.

35. Anna, British str., for Tamsui.

36. Mary Stewart, British bark, for Newchwang.

37. Hermann, German bark, for Newchwang.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

September 23. AMERIAL.

24. Glenpole, British str., from Shanghai.

25. Aragonese, British str., from Shanghai.

26. Roslyn, British str., from Swatow.

27. Douglas, British str., from Hongkong.

28. Knipperling, British str., from Hongkong.

29. Golden, British str., for Tamsui.

30. Chelot, British str., for Swatow.

31. Dorcas, Siamese brig, for Bangkok.

32. Minerva, German brig, for Newchwang.

33. Daniel, German bark, for Newchwang.

34. Fo-yew, American str., for Shanghai.

35. Cleopatra, British str., for London.

36. Anna, British str., from Hongkong.

37. Mary Stewart, British bark, for Newchwang.

38. Hermann, German bark, for Newchwang.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MACAO.

(For last Mail's Advice.)

Asia (s.) Manila Aug. 14.

Aberdeen (s.) Hankow Aug. 15.

Cairns (s.) Shanghai Aug. 16.

Macassar (s.) Shanghai Aug. 17.

Anchises (s.) Shanghai Aug. 18.

Jason (s.) Shanghai Aug. 19.

Teniers (s.) Shanghai Aug. 20.

VEHICLES EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Correlated to Date.)

Angria (s.) Hamburg May 27.

H.M.S. Firebrand Plymouth Aug. 30.

John C. Munro London June 10.

Davidson (s.) Hamburg June 11.

Miskat (s.) London June 12.

Imperial (s.) Pauwels June 13.

H.M.S. Wanderer Plymouth July 1.

Nithsdale (s.) Greenock July 1.

Grecian (s.) Cardiff July 13.

Northampton (s.) London July 14.

Opaline (s.) Middleborough July 18.

Lyon (s.) Liverpool via Genua July 22.

Elizabeth (s.) Liverpool via Genua July 23.

Invisible (s.) Cardiff July 25.

Matson (s.) Greencore July 29.

Ellie (s.) London Aug. 4.

Albany (s.) London Aug. 9.

Glenloch (s.) Greencore Aug. 9.

Iduna (s.) Glasgow Aug. 15.

Titan (s.) London Aug. 18.

FOR SALE.

REAL SCHIEDAMSCH JENEVEIN.

In Stones Bottles, also POMERANIAN BITTERS and SCHIEDAMSCH SCHNAPPS.

PRIME SOUKHOOUT and RED JAB-

BAGE, in Jars, and Salt HERRINGS, in tins.

SPORTING GUNS and RIFLES, REVOL-

VERS and CARTRIDGES, SHOTS, &c.

J. F. SCHEFFER,

21, Queen's Pottinger Street.

Hongkong, 3rd April 1884. [1883]

J. AND E. TENNETT ALES and

PORTER.

DAVID COESAR & SONS

Merchant Navy

Long Fins

CANVAS.

ARNHOLD KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1887. [1883]

J. O. S. P. G. GILLIOTT'S STEEL PENS.

GOLD MEDAL PARIS, 1878.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers.

FOR SALE.

C. H. A. M. P. A. G. N. H. B. N. & C. CO. M. O. L. C. CARLOWITZ & CO.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1884. [1884]

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.

ALFRED THOMAS MANGER is

no longer authorized to sign the name

of our Firm for Prosecution.

DUNN, MELBY & CO.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1884. [1884]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

Mr. ALFRED HENRY JACKSON is

no longer authorized to sign the name

of our Firm for Prosecution.

BILLEY, DALMIPLEY & CO.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1884. [1884]

NOTICE.

THE Interests and Responsibility of Mr.

ALFRED THOMAS MANGER in our

Firm ceased on the 30th day of June, 1884.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & CO.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1884. [1884]

NOTICE.

THE Interests and Responsibility of Mr.

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Firm ceased on the 30th day of June, 1884.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & CO.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1884. [1884]

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DOUGLAS LAPRAIR & CO.</p



for a greater recompence for than gifts of silver or silk." She returned to the sacred mountain, and some years later informed her followers that she was not uterine born, but was an incarnation of the Goddess of Mercy, and had come to preserve the lives of sinners by imparting small-pox. "Behold she says, 'Every daughter you shall impart the art to others.' On hearing this announcement the women all worshipped her, lauding her righteousness, asking by what title they should invoke her. She answered, 'As Your Ladyship the Celestial Mother,' adding, 'whatever anyone shall offer incense and prayers to me invoking my intervention I will have received.' I test myself by turning malignant into benevolent, and then I am completely transformed; that is she did. Every official temple has a shrine to this 'Goddess of Small-pox,' and many cities have temples for her exclusive worship. Evidently, inoculation had been taught at Mount Mountain, from some Tibetan monk, who had acquired his art in India, where it appears to have been known in antiquity.

## BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

The Straits Times heard that Messrs. Meyerinck and Funke, who were arrested and charged with homicide, and held to bail in the sum of \$1,500 in August last, have broken their bail, and successfully fled the place for the pearl-laden schooner *Sri Pasir*. It is supposed they have gone to Sooloo. One account states that the ports were closely watched, but that the schooner completely hid herself in the authorities. The escapee made a rapid flight, leaving behind them the severe effects and vanities. The ball had been scattered, and the families of the two men who were killed have been paid \$350, and \$150 has been given the wounded man. A private letter says there is much indignation among the Chinese because of the escape of these men; the Chinese government has issued a decree.

A company is being formed to take up the work on Baneray Island so abruptly broken off by the German Borneo Company. On this, the North Borneo Herald of the 1st September says:

"Mr. Meyerinck, we understand, has left full instructions with Mr. Carneson, of Kudat, to carry on generally the affairs of his Company, and in particular to recruit the force of the Chinese coolies he has now, and all effected their willingness to return to their work at Baneray under the new manager, thus showing that their dissatisfaction was caused solely by the fatuous mismanagement of Meyerinck and Funke, and the German-Borneo Company may be congratulated upon the fact that neither of these two men can ever return to Borneo to mar the prospects of the future of the island. We trust that the Government will take steps to obtain the tradition of the culpris from the authorities of the country in which they may take refuge, and we understand that monetary compensation will be made to the two men who were wounded and to the parents of the two men who have died."

Trade cultivation is regarded by some as the hope of British North Borneo, and the amount of interest shown in it is most considerable. We have been in touch with the head of the prospects of a new company which has been

started with this object, viz., the North Borneo and Banbury tobacco company. The promoters and shareholders are officials connected with the Borneo Administration, though it is quite likely a leading mercantile firm here will take an interest in the company, as well as a leading Chinese firm in Hongkong. Sir George M. Meyerinck and Funke's land will form part of the new company, the manager will be either Mr. G. G. who is now engaged with a Chinese cultivation company, or a quondam oil planter. It is not at all probable, so we are informed, that Mr. G. G. will accept the offer, as he is in India

engagement with his own company. The Liang River (North Borneo) is in the neighbourhood of Kudat, and is very large in account of sage, and a certain amount of diversity is claimed over it by the Sultan of Sulu. The hairy appearance of the Sultanate west up the river is to collect dues, and the people who are determined to resist taxation, killed two of his messengers. On the 3rd the Tamangong went up there in his launch with nine rowers, and it was agreed on both sides that the two men should meet him and discuss matters. But before the meeting took place appointed the natives opened fire on the launch, with rifle and musket. A gunner shot passed through the funnel of the launch, and the musket fire became very hot so much so that 12 or 14 men were reported as killed, with several wounded. A retreat was effected, and the news of this fight and massacre gave a panic in Brunei, the inhabitants of which had lost the Limbang river men should operate against the place. Active recruiting on both sides is reported to be going on.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 2nd October, 1884.  
OPINION.

The Underwritten, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Premiums.

DOUGLAS LAPPAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1884.

TRANSACTIONS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Underwritten, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Premiums.

DOUGLAS LAPPAIK & Co.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 1st November, 1884.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Underwritten are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE at the following Rates:

On First-class European  
Tremblers ..... at 1/2 per annum.  
On First-class Godowns &c. ..... at 1/2 per annum.  
On Merchandise stored ..... at 1/2 per annum.  
On Coal ..... at 1/2 per annum.  
On Petroleum in H. ..... at 1/2 per annum.  
On Second-class Godowns &c. ..... at 1/2 per annum.  
Tremblers ..... at 2/3 per annum.  
On Second-class Clinches ..... at 2/3 per annum.  
Tremblers ..... at 2/3 per annum.

DOUGLAS LAPPAIK & Co.  
Agents for Phenix Fire Office.  
Hongkong, 31st August, 1884.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills on demand ..... 38c.  
Bank Bills at 30 days' sight ..... 30c.  
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight ..... 30c.  
Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 30c.  
Documentary Bills at 4 months' sight ..... 30c.

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills on demand ..... 10c.  
Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 10c.

ON BUDAPEST.—Bank Bills at 30 days' sight ..... 25c.

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank sight ..... 75c.

Private 30 days' sight ..... 75c.

SHIRES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—110 per cent premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$300 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$32 per share.

North China Insurance—The 1,400 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—The 140 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$180 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—The 140 per share.

Bank Bills on demand ..... 10c.

Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 10c.

Bank Bills at 30 days' sight ..... 25c.

On CALCUTTA.—Bank Bills at 30 days' sight ..... 25c.

On SHANGHAI.—Bank sight ..... 75c.

Private 30 days' sight ..... 75c.

SHIRES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—110 per cent premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$300 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$32 per share.

North China Insurance—The 1,400 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—The 140 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$180 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—The 140 per share.

Bank Bills on demand ..... 10c.

Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 10c.

Bank Bills at 30 days' sight ..... 25c.

On SHANGHAI.—Bank Bills at 30 days' sight ..... 25c.

Private 30 days' sight ..... 25c.

SHIRES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—110 per cent premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$300 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$32 per share.

North China Insurance—The 1,400 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—The 140 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$180 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—The 140 per share.

Bank Bills on demand ..... 10c.

Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 10c.

Bank Bills at 30 days' sight ..... 25c.

On SHANGHAI.—Bank Bills at 30 days' sight ..... 25c.

Private 30 days' sight ..... 25c.

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Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$300 per share.

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North China Insurance—The 1,400 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—The 140 per share.

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On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—The 140 per share.

Bank Bills on demand ..... 10c.

Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 10c.

Bank Bills at 30 days' sight ..... 25c.

On SHANGHAI.—Bank Bills at 30 days' sight ..... 25c.

Private 30 days' sight ..... 25c.

SHIRES.

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North China Insurance—The 1,400 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—The 140 per share.

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On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—The 140 per share.

Bank Bills on demand ..... 10c.

Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 10c.

Bank Bills at 30 days' sight ..... 25c.

On SHANGHAI.—Bank Bills at 30 days' sight ..... 25c.

Private 30 days' sight ..... 25c.

SHIRES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—110 per cent premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$300 per share.

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North China Insurance—The 1,400 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—The 140 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$180 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—The 140 per share.

Bank Bills on demand ..... 10c.

Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 10c.

Bank Bills at 30 days' sight ..... 25c.

On SHANGHAI.—Bank Bills at 30 days' sight ..... 25c.

Private 30 days' sight ..... 25c.

SHIRES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—110 per cent premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$300 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$32 per share.

North China Insurance—The 1,400 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—The 140 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$180 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—The 140 per share.

Bank Bills on demand ..... 10c.

Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 10c.

Bank Bills at 30 days' sight ..... 25c.

On SHANGHAI.—Bank Bills at 30 days' sight ..... 25c.

Private 30 days' sight ..... 25c.

SHIRES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—110 per cent premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$300 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$32 per share.

North China Insurance—The 1,400 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—The 140 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$180 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—The 140 per share.

Bank Bills on demand ..... 10c.

Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 10c.

Bank Bills at 30 days' sight ..... 25c.

On SHANGHAI.—Bank Bills at 30 days' sight ..... 25c.

Private 30 days' sight ..... 25c.

SHIRES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—110 per cent premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—\$300 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$32 per share.

North China Insurance—The 1,400 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—The 140 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$180 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—The 140 per share.

Bank Bills on demand ..... 10c.

## EXTRACTS.

## A PICTURED MEETING.

If some sweet night, out of the mist and rain,  
The sea's hours dry, and the tumultuous pain  
Of storm-winds, waiting at their own unrest,  
And echoing cries from my own heart unrest,  
A sudden bell should ring, and I should hear  
Your anflogion voice close at my ear,  
In calm conventional accents speak my name,  
And looking up should see, as in a frame,  
You standing in the doorway, with the light  
Full on your face, and close behind black night.

The day since has we said good-bye would even  
Like a strange tale, or half-remembered dream!

But how to meet? With smiles who would rise,  
To seek some answering gladness in your eyes,  
And finding it—too moved to meet your smile,  
Would lose my face against your arm while,  
Mingling a tear with the rain-drops there,  
To feel your touch so tender on my hair!

And though my heart would be too deeply stirred  
To risk for wisdom one glad word,

I think your heart would have its happy beat,

And understood that words would sound less sweet;

But what your voice would answer, quiet and low,  
I cannot tell—I only long to know.

## GIRL HUNTING IN IOWA.

Life in the State of Iowa would appear  
to be still rather primitive, to judge from

the following account, which reminds one  
of a famous incident in Roman history:

"Girls are across around here as he's  
teeth, and it is awfully hard to get one to  
work here. They get their three dollars,  
and often more, per week, and can pick, and  
choose and give themselves airs, as they  
know they are at premium. I had  
a picnic the other day, as the boss sent  
me to find and hire 'em. I drove from  
house to house, and met with many a  
refusal. Sometimes I was informed that  
their girls didn't have to work out,  
but others had to. Some time ago  
they looked too fine, so I went  
round the thing, and asked if they knew of  
any 'young lady' who wanted to work out.  
Finally induced a charming young lady  
who said she'd do it for a week or two,  
could come with me, and I came home in  
triumph, having beaten two of the other  
folks who had been out girl hunting  
previously and been unsuccessful. I think  
some of the European countries should ship  
out a few loads of girls; but if they do come  
they are sure to find some fellows who want  
to marry them."

## INSURANCES.

## THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

The Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1883. [899]

## CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

The Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire  
on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January, 1883. [947]

## AN ANECDOTE OF VERDI.

The future biographer of Verdi (says "Musical Opinion" and "Music Trade Review"), when searching the files of the musical press for "candy," will no doubt find with delight

the following good story. Recollect that

we were not present on the occasion, and therefore our evidence would not count in a

a witness box. As the foreign correspondents

saw, we give it "under all reserve." It ap-

pears that, during his recent stay at Turin,

Verdi went to the exhibition every day, and

attended several concerts. Though he

endeavored to escape recognition, he failed

the great difficulty, and was the continual

object of demonstrations of the sympathetic

and deep respect entertained for him by his

follow-countrymen. One day, on his enter-

ing the music-galley, where an organ was

being tried, he went under the impression

that no one had observed him, and took a

seat in a remote corner, but the organist

who possessed good eyes, immediately struck

up the melody, "Celeste Aida." Furious at

being recognised, Verdi seized his hat and

set out in search of a more retired spot.

But the piano, the harmonium-in fact,

all the instruments, hand-organs-included

began to play, one after another, or all

together, various pieces from his operas, in

all kinds of rhythms and in all kinds of

keys. Verdi was dismayed; he began laughing good-naturedly, and, while the

various instruments were still keeping up

their demonstrative din, innocently went

and seated himself in a weighing chair.

Five minutes afterward all the visitors at

the exhibition knew that the composer of

"Aida" weighed exactly 70 kilogrammes

200 grammes.

## DIVORCES OF THE WORLD.

The following particulars as to the  
methods of securing divorces in different

countries are worth attention—Australians:

Divorces have never been sanctioned in

Australasia. Jews: In older times the Jews

had a discretionary power of divorcing their

wives. Jews: If the wife was dissatisfied

she can obtain a divorce by paying a certain

sum. Thibetans: Divorces are seldom

allowed, unless with the consent of both

parties—neither of whom can afterwards

re-marry. Moors: If the wife does not

become the mother of a boy she may be

divorced with the consent of the tribe,

and she can marry again: Abyssinians: No

form of marriage is necessary. The connection

may be dissolved and renewed as often

as the parties think proper. Siberians:

If the man is dissatisfied with the most

trifling acts of his wife—he tears her cap or veil from her head, and this constitutes a divorce. Coreans: The husband can divorce his wife, or treasure, and leave her the charge of maintaining the children. If she proves unfaithful he can put her to death. Siamese: The first wife may be divorced, not so, as the others may be. She then may claim the first, third, and fifth child, and the alternate children are yielded to the husband. Arctic Region: When a man deserts a divorce he leaves the house in anger and does not return for several days. The wife understands the first, picks her clothes, and leaves. Drus and Turkomen: Among these people, if a wife asks her husband's permission to go out, and he says "Go" without adding "not come back again," she is divorced. Though both parties desist, they cannot live together without being re-married. Cochinchinese: If the parties choose to separate, they break a pair of chopsticks or a copper coin in the presence of witnesses, by which action the union is dissolved. The husband must restore to the wife the property belonging to her prior to her marriage. American Indians: Among some tribes the pieces of sticks given to the witnesses of the marriage are burnt as a sign of divorce. Usually new connections are formed without the old ones being dissolved. A man never divorces his wife if she has borne him sons. Tartars: The husband may put away his partner, and seek another when it pleases him, and the wife may do the same. If she is ill-treated she complains to the magistrate, who, attended by the principal people accompanies her to the house and pronounces a formal divorce. Chinese: Divorces are allowed in all cases of criminality, mutual dislikes, jealousy, incompatibility of temper, or too much loquacity on the part of the wife. The husband cannot sell his wife until he leaves her, and becomes a slave to him by action of the law for desertion. A son is bound to divorce his wife if she displeases his parents.

## A NEW FASHION.

It has been the habit of people addicted to false teeth to declare that in point of comfort they are vastly preferable to genuine teeth. It seems very improbable that these people speak the truth. No man with a "real leg" discourses on its vast superiority to a congenital leg, or remarks that he never knew what comfort was until he had got rid of his original leg. No woman with a glass eye insists that it is better than a real eye, and that she would not exchange it, if she could, for the best crystal combination reticulär achromatic eye ever

given by nature to a human being. The owners of glass eyes and wooden legs frankly admit that art cannot supply the work of nature, and the owners of false teeth are alone in their meanness. That false teeth are not perfectly comfortable is shown by the fact that when a man wearing false teeth is secure from observation he invariably takes out his tooth, especially in hot weather.

He knows that they are hot and tiresome, and he would no more think of wearing them in unnecessary moments than the near-sighted-man would think of wearing glasses in the dark. To all wearers of false teeth the news of the recent fashion set by

the CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY.

For 1884.

With which is incorporated

THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY.

For 1884.

ROYAL OCTAVO, pp. 1,050.—\$5.00.

424 PAGES.—\$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY.

has been thoroughly revised and brought up

to date, and is again much increased in size.

It contains DESCRIPTIVE and STATISTICAL

ACCOUNTS of, and DIRECTORIES for

HONGKONG—JAPAN—

DOUGLAS—INDIA—PAKISTAN—

MILITARY FORCES—KOREA (Hwang).

DO. CHINA—TOKIO—

MANILA—

CHINA—YOKOHAMA—

PAKISTAN—

THAILAND—

LAOS—

VIETNAM—

LAOS—

LAOS—